



## THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

Gov. Beaver came near being a bigger man than Harrison, at the inauguration.

If the 18 of June turns out as "wet" as the 4 of March, what will the amendment folks say?

Wednesday, the third day after the inauguration, opened bright. Now give Harrison a chance.

White Caps in Indiana, the other day tarred and feathered a woman because she did not lead a decent life

June 18, next, a trial will be made whether the people are strong enough to close the spigots on beer and wine kegs.

Firebugs are threatening Altoona. As it is closely built and of wood, the fire-fight might do some awful work in that town.

The pope is said to be uneasy over the anti-Jesuit agitation in Canada. It is said that he fears that if a bitter feeling should arise it might cause serious complications.

The Penn'a soldiers, N. G., that went to the inauguration were unloaded three miles outside of Washington, and had to march through rain and mud into the city. That's real soldier life, but some o' 'em no doubt, think "N. G." should stand for No Go.

Cider can be made and sold if the prohibition amendment is adopted, but it can not be sold after it has fermented. So one will have to buy his cider sweet and let it stand until it gets rily if you wish to get a little "rily" yourself on 4th of July or other legal holiday.

Things should not be thus, we now have a Republican administration:

Two thousand furnace men of the Tennessee Coal and Iron and Railway Company's furnaces, at South Pittsburg, have struck against a reduction of 10 per cent. on their wages. These furnaces are among the largest in the South, and manufacture about six hundred tons of pig iron per day.

There is nothing in Harrison's inaugural address which needs criticism. On the whole it will be read without creating any feeling other than that the new President means well. Wait and see, and let us judge him by his acts. If he has backbone enough to close the door against the spoils element of his party, he may leave the white house with as clean hands as Cleveland.

Why this agitation about a new state capitol and appropriations of thousands in directions where only the private interests of a few are taken care of? Let legislation for once begin in earnest for the benefit and relief of the great farming interests of our state. Agriculture should come in for a genuine lift once—it is the groundwork of the entire fabric of wealth and we need to strengthen the real foundations of all other interests, by helping the great agricultural community.

If the present legislature does not enact laws that will directly lessen the burden of taxation resting upon the farming interests, it will come short of its duty. This cry for some legislation, that might help the farmer in a round about way only, is simply to fudge the question. Why not go at the thing direct and openly? Give the farmer relief that will relieve. Exempt his live stock, same as a mechanic's tools are exempt, lessen the tax on machinery and implements, on his clothing and food. Any one who is afraid to face this is no friend to the farming community. Many interests are protected while farming, the greatest interest of the country, is neglected in our legislative enactments.

There are only four claimants for the gubernatorial chair of West Virginia, Goff, Republican, was elected on the face of the returns, but by reason of disputes as to the correctness of the returns, he was not officially declared elected as is required by law, and Fleming, Democrat, is contesting the election.

Goff qualified on Monday before a Judge, and Carr, President of the Senate, also qualified; but Governor Wilson, whose term has expired, assumes that the law requires him to continue in office until his successor is qualified, or until the Goff-Fleming contest shall be decided. Carr, as President of the Senate, says there is a vacancy in the office that calls him to the Executive Chair.

West Virginia has, therefore, three sworn-in Governors, and one outside contesting the election and claiming that he is entitled to be qualified and admitted to the position.

## J. Ross Thompson Says the Amendment will Carry by 40,000.

J. Ross Thompson, the well-known Democratic leader of Erie, at present in Pittsburg, expresses himself as confident that the Prohibition amendment will be carried by at least 40,000 majority. He says that a large number of Democrats will vote for its passage in order to redeem the party from the slur which has heretofore been cast upon it by the claim that it was always hand and glove with the whiskey element.

"My party," said he, "has been in sympathy with the liquor men in by-gone days and tried to help along their interests, but these same people after ward voted for the Republican candidates. This is not what will make the amendment win, though a large number of drinking men will vote for Prohibition because they think they would be better off if no liquor was sold or made. The women of the State will work a wonderful influence on voters. They are thoroughly organized everywhere, and they will come to us and beg us to vote against whisky for the sake of their homes, their husbands and their sons. Thousands will be unable to resist these appeals."

In speaking of Judge Agnew's opinion as to when the amendment would go into effect, Mr. Thompson says the statement that it will not go into effect until additional legislation is passed will not hold good. "The very moment the measure is carried by the votes of the people the sale must legally stop," said Mr. Thompson, "for the reason that to sell it would be unlawful. The laws against the illegal sale of liquor will not be wiped out by the amendment going through, but the fact that it has carried will make the sale unlawful."

## The Barn-Burners.

The mysterious burning of barns along the line between Maryland and Pennsylvania, which commenced about the first of the present year, continues. The farmers are desperate, and some of them have rigged up trap guns on their barn doors to surprise the intruders.

At Hanover, Pa., wagons are rumbling into the town hourly, laden with wheat and corn which the farmers are rushing to market to save from the barn-burners' flames.

The story of the latest fire, the barn of Mr. Abraham Herr, may afford a clue for the capture of the incendiaries of the dozen or more barns of farmers in northern Carroll county, Md., and in southern York county, Penn., near the Maryland line.

Saturday afternoon a tall man dressed in black, wearing a fur cap, got something to eat at Herr's house, in the evening returned, accompanied by another man, saying that it was a bad night and they would like to stay until morning, and they were given permission to sleep in the barn. Next morning they left early and later in the day Herr's son found a piece of paper in the feed trough which read: "Move your stock for your barn will be in ashes to-night or to-morrow." The words "to-night or to-morrow" were plainly written by a German. That afternoon in clearing out the barn, in the upper part of it was found a box containing a mixture of common earth phosphate and pure gun powder and a partly burned candle. Sunday evening two other men asked permission to sleep in his barn, and were, of course, refused. Tuesday the barn burned, almost ruining farmer Herr. Not satisfied with this fire, the barn burners have notified others of their intention to destroy their barns. One peculiarity of the burning is that the barns are all near the railroad, and another is that the burners seem to have picked out poor looking barns and left large ones within a short distance. The motive for the burning is still a mystery. Why men should delight in burning barns of poor farmers is a question only to be answered by the burners when they are captured. As Mr. Herr said last night: "I have no enemy on earth that I know of. I see no reason why they should burn my barn. I have worked hard to make a living, and now all is gone."

**Senator Riddleberger Resigns.**  
Senator Riddleberger has announced in the senate chamber that he had telegraphed his resignation to the governor of Virginia, because he had been refused recognition by the chair, subsequently to this, the senator was placed under arrest by the sergeant-at-arms.

The senator was arrested for interrupting the proceedings of the senate by persisting in addressing the chair without leave of the senate. He was quietly removed to the cloak room.

The governor of Virginia will no doubt, appoint a Democrat to fill Riddleberger's place.

The new administration took a severe cold on Monday. "Good times" will therefore not be inaugurated until it gets rid of a bad cough. We are willing to bear a little.

## POINTS FOR REPUBLICANS.

They Will Not Take Them, however, Never Fear.

A black list of forty-three Algerized delegates who were sent to Chicago as Sherman men has been prepared for the incoming president, the price each man sold out for being set down opposite his name. Notice has been served that Senator Sherman will not permit an appointment of any one of them to be confirmed. Now, if Sherman will serve an additional notice to the effect that he will oppose the confirmation of any man nominated in return for a big campaign fund subscription, his record will be variegated with at least one little flight for reform. But a determined stand against the buyers as well as the sellers of nominations would be discourteous to the future presiding officer of the senate, and to some of its wealthiest and most influential members, and Mr. Sherman's zeal for reform is not likely to break its close connection with his personal affairs and interests.

## One Democrat Saved Kansas.

The presence of one solitary Democrat in the state of Kansas saved her legislature from the disgrace of passing that joint resolution calling on congress to set aside the state government of Arkansas and subject her to martial law on account of the Clayton murder. There was no one in the house to protest against the blind bigotry and brutal injustice of the resolution, but the protest of the solitary Democrat in the senate sufficed to awaken that body to the shame of endorsing such rot, and it was laid on the table. While there is in the Kansas legislature only one member of the party that polled a plurality of 97,000 votes in the last presidential election, that state should not be foremost in accusing sister states of being too one-sided in politics and suppressing the opposition.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

## Childs Spoke Wiser Than He Knew.

The Philadelphia Ledger makes this caustic remark about the Virginians: "Gen. Mahone says it is not for himself, but for the south, he desired a seat in the cabinet. It is sad to reflect that this great love on his part is not entirely reciprocated by the sunny south, as represented by the wise men." But for the gravity of Editor Childs' character he might be suspected of a clever pun in that last sentence.—New York Evening Post.

## Let Them Worry About It.

We apprehend that this Samoan business will go all over to the incoming Republican administration—to the party which, under Rutherford B. Hayes and William Maxwell Everts, solemnly contracted to maintain the independence of a group of South Pacific islands. Let them worry with their own treaty.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## Water Note!

Gen. Harrison has not yet promised to banish wine from the White House table; still he is evidently trying to please the prohibitionists, for it has been arranged that the special train which is to carry the president-elect to Washington shall make frequent stops for water on the way to the national capital.—Chicago News.

## Phineas May Rue the Day.

Showman Barnum, now that Harrison has been elected, is beginning to have bad luck. The burning of his uninsured house is an ill omen for Phineas, and a great deal may happen to him in the next four years.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## The Mystic Number Five.

Let the inaugural procession move in five divisions, five men abreast, and limit it to five miles in length. If some persons object arrest them in "blocks of five" and give them five and costs.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## A Left Handed Compliment.

The Republican party, with great unanimity, would be delighted if President Harrison would appoint Gen. Mahone to some foreign mission, and thereby secure a united Republican party in Virginia.—Washington Press.

## The Popular Minority.

The most glaring thought in all this business is that the wrongs to be perpetrated by the Fifty-first congress and the Republican president will be on the authority of a minority of the people.—Evansville Courier.

## Foraker's High Water Pants.

Governor Foraker, it seems, can neither protect a mixed school in Ohio nor suppress the White Caps. His pantaloons, short at first, have shrunk to a shocking state of brevity.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## He Will Not Hurry the Matter.

It is safe to predict that Col. Dudley's suit against the New York newspapers for publishing his letter about "scoters in blocks of five" will not be pushed to trial with any undue haste.—Providence Journal.

## The Still Pig Drinks Most Swill.

Gen. Grant was just as reticent as Mr. Harrison is, but his administration was notoriously corrupt. If silence could only bring us good government, it would be golden indeed.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## Embassadors Not Democratic.

If the Harrison administration desires ambassadors it must get its own congress to arrange for them. The Democracy of the country does not take to the idea.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## A Monster Warship.

The specifications for the armored coast defense vessel, for which bids will be opened next month, have just been completed at the navy department.

The vessel is to be of 4,000 tons displacement; length, 250 feet; beam, 59 feet, and depth, 11 feet 7 1/2 inches from the top of the main deck beams to her inner bottom. She is to have a steel armor sixteen inches thick, and is to be built throughout of materials of domestic manufacture. The engines are to develop and successfully maintain for four consecutive hours 5,400 indicated horse power. The contractor is to receive for every horse power over the stipulated number \$100 in addition to the contract price, and likewise to forfeit \$100 for each horse power less than the contract calls for. The total weight of the machinery, including boilers, engines and engine room fittings, but excluding the turret machinery, is to be 431 tons.

The main battery of the ship will be the heaviest ever yet provided for a naval vessel. It will consist of one 16 inch 115 ton breech loading rifle; one 12 inch breech loading rifle and one 15 inch Zallinski dynamite gun. This will be supplemented by a secondary battery of rapid firing guns, consisting of six 33 pounders, three 9 pounders, two 6 pounders, four 3 pounders and eight Gatlings. The total cost of the ship will be \$1,700,000.

## Dudley as a Fugitive.

Says the Times: Colonel W. W. Dudley, who was one of the leading boodle managers in the Republican campaigns of 1880 and 1888, and whose open and systematic debauchery of Indiana made him amenable to the laws for the punishment of election frauds, is yet a fugitive from justice, and while he remains a fugitive from the courts of his own home, it will be idle for party organs or fellow-corruptionists to attempt his vindication.

Dudley was one of the chief corruptionists of the late national contest. He aided in general political debauchery in New York and personally directed the flood-tide of venality that divided the doubtful vote of Indiana into "blocks of five" to assure the universal corruption of all corruptible voters in that State. When detected in his open pollution of the ballot, he boldly brought libel suits against the leading New York journals, but he was soon compelled to flee the jurisdiction of his own chosen courts to escape answering those he had accused. He is now, and has been for weeks, eluding the process of the New York Courts to compel him to face the defendants in his own suits for damage, and he has been a fugitive from the law and the Courts of Indianapolis, his own home, since the day of the Presidential election.

## Marriage Under Protest.

The supreme court of Michigan has been called upon to say whether a ceremony performed under these circumstances constituted a valid marriage:

The girl charged her parents with forcing her into marriage with a man she did not want to wed. During the ceremony she told the justice "if he tied the knot forty times it would not stay tied"; that she "did not like the man" and would not live with him. "They made me stand up," she continued, "and when I was asked whether I would take him to be my husband I said, 'No I won't,' and on every question asked me that I ought to have answered 'yes' I said 'no' plain, and the next day I ran away."

In spite of this very unusual conduct the justice calmly proceeded to pronounce the pair man and wife, with the customary congratulation, and the ceremony was held legal by the circuit court. The supreme court, however, says "a concurring consent by two minds at the same instant" is essential to a legal marriage, and that the ceremony in this case was not valid because the girl did not consent to it.

Senator Stanford paid \$500 for windows from which to review the inaugural parade, Senator Hearst \$300 and Ira Davenport \$150.

It is a singular fact, that on Monday, just as soon as Harrison had taken the oath, everybody felt a swell of "better times" in his pocket book.

Since noon on Monday, we have been under a Republican administration, yet we have not yet felt a bit of difference, except that we had very bad weather.

The Reading iron company failed—liabilities one million dollars, and 2000 men thrown out of employment.

Mark you, Republicans, we hold you up to your promises of "better times." There must now be no such foolishness as shutting down of mills, and reduction of wages.

Monday there was a Harrison rain—indicative of four full years of Harrison reign. The groundhog only prophesies six weeks ahead and is thus set far in his shades by Benny.

## Illegal Commissioners' Charges.

JUDGE PERSHING DECIDES THAT TRAVELING EXPENSES SHOULD NOT BE PAID.

Judge Pershing exploded a bomb among the county commissioners and poor directors and the hordes of aspirants for the places, on Feb. 25. It has been a custom long antedating the acts regulating the pay of these officers to charge for their traveling expenses to and from the county seat. This amounts to as much and frequently more than their salaries. Last year the charges of the poor directors were as follows: Gorman, salary \$616, expenses \$857; Brown, salary \$606, expenses \$888; Heffner, salary \$572, expenses \$351. The financial statement just published by the commissioners shows that they also expended for traveling expenses upwards of a thousand dollars. Judge Pershing decides that any other sum they draw from the treasury outside of the per diem is illegal.

A telegram was received at Chicago announcing the rise of a formidable rival to the Big Four beef combination of Chicago and Kansas City, of which Armour is at the head. It is said that the new syndicate represents \$25,000,000 and bears the name of the American Meat Company. The organizer and President is J. R. Flieger, President of the Cotton Oil Trust. The company proposes, it is said, to dispense with middle men in the sale of their meat, and to give to consumers the benefit of the middle men's profit. Mr. Armour said to-day: "I don't know much about the undertaking, but I believe it to be quite a likely thing. I have had several hints that such a scheme was afoot. The organizers are the prominent men in the cottonseed oil trust, Mr. J. H. Flagler, Mr. Morse, Mr. Stephen W. Dorsey, Mr. N. K. Fairbank, and others. I hear that the company holds its charter under the laws of New Mexico, and has a vast tract of land, lots of beef, and all that. However formidable the rival may be or seems to be, will continue to do business at the old stand, a continuance of former patronage being solicited. We will still supply beef for a few days at least."

## The Baltimore Sun, speaking of Cleveland's administration, says:

The writer of the article has had opportunities for obtaining an insight into the true spirit and purposes of the administration, and his conclusions are drawn in large part from conversations with the President himself. It will be seen that Mr. Cleveland continues to the very last to be the same hard-working painstaking Executive that he has been from the beginning, and he frankly states that so far as he is personally concerned, he will lay down his laborious trust with a sense of relief. With reference to his future, politically, he says significantly, "I'm in no man's way." He does not believe that the tariff issue procured the defeat of the Democratic party at the last election. On the contrary, he regards tariff reform as the great living issue of the hour, and thinks the Democracy must ultimately win on that line. He is as firm as ever in advocacy of civil service reform as the only effective antidote to the spoils system, but he does not regard himself as any less a Democrat on that account. It may be said indeed that the President has fully demonstrated his Democracy to the minds of thoughtful men by the courage and wisdom he has displayed in forcing the tariff issue upon the country. Tariff reform is traditional, orthodox, Democratic doctrine, and, insisting upon its practical application to the economic necessities of the hour, he has shown both his practical good sense and his devotion to Democratic principles. His administration has been pure and without reproach, and if it had accomplished nothing else it would have earned the gratitude of every patriotic American for its efforts to purify the tone of official life and to introduce business-like and economical methods into the management of public affairs.

A Canadian contributes an article to the March number of the Forum in which he holds that Canada will never become a part of the United States but will be either an independent nation or a member of a confederation of equal British states. He proves to his own satisfaction that Canada is growing in population more rapidly than its great southern neighbor and that it contains all the elements necessary to constitute a mighty nation. He declares that this republic is confronted by certain problems, including one of race, which Canada does not care to aid in solving and that our form of government is not admired across the border. His views derive additional interest from the fact that he writes as a Canadian and is presumed to fairly represent the sentiment of the majority of the people among whom he lives.

Well, the fellows that did not go to the inauguration, are glad. Those that did go, are sorry. There is no accounting for tastes.

Four new states have been added to the Union and four new stars on the flag.

On 22nd the president approved the Territorial bill admitting North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington into the Union as states. There was great satisfaction expressed on both sides of the House when it was generally known that the President had signed the bill.

The four new states will be represented in congress, probably by next December, by eight senators and five congressmen. South Dakota, the largest of the new states in population, will be entitled to two congressmen, the others to only one. Each state will have, of course, two senators. At the last election in November, when the heaviest vote ever cast in the territories was polled, the total vote for delegates was:

	Rep.	Dem.	Mal.
Montana.....	22,486	17,991	5,158
North Dakota.....	25,229	13,801	11,469
South Dakota.....	29,528	24,719	14,667
Washington.....	28,291	18,229	7,771

In the election of 1880, however, Washington gave a Democratic majority of 2192 and Montana a Democratic majority of 3718. Dakota the same year gave a Republican majority of 29,053 and both North and South Dakota are likely to figure as sure Republican states in the future. The territorial legislatures of all the new states are now Republican and the new United States senators to represent them are all more than likely to be Republicans.

A crazy Indian isn't the most pleasant thing to have about. From Okeechobee, Florida, comes the news of a bloody affair among the Seminole Indians in the Everglades. "Jim," a young buck, went crazy, and, with a Winchester rifle, started out on the warpath through the camp and settlement. He first sent a bullet through the brain of Wankee Mico, chief of the Miami's; killing him instantly. He next killed Old Tiger, and probably the finest Seminole living, physically, stepped out of his wigwam just in time to see his father drop to the ground a corpse, and with a blood-curdling war-whoop he sprang upon the maniac, and a hand-to-hand fight for the possession of the rifle followed. Tiger was superior in strength, but was at the wrong end of the gun, and before he could wrest it from his antagonist he was shot dead. The maniac then killed two papooses and children indiscriminately. He was finally cornered and shot dead by "Billy" another Seminole brave. In less than half an hour eight Indians were killed.

A Harrisburg dispatch says it is stated on the best of authority that the committee now conducting the investigation into the management of the various soldiers' orphan schools in this state will lose no time in devising a means for removing this class of public charges from the schools run by syndicates. The committee will recommend that by degrees the 1,500 children now in the schools at Chester Springs, Mount Joy, McAllisterville and Mercer be removed to the Northern Home, in Philadelphia; Uniontown, Fayette county; Whitehall, Cumberland county; and Mansfield, Tioga county. It is believed that the transfers, when about to be made, will induce many parents and guardians to take the children home; so that out of the 1,500 the state will probably be relieved of the necessity of supporting more than 1,300. It is proposed to remove the children from one school at a time, taking them from Mansfield, Whitehall, Uniontown and the Northern Home, in Philadelphia, in the order named.

Russia employs more men to produce less corn than any other country. When the serfs were emancipated in 1861 a portion of land, from eight to nine acres per head, was allotted throughout Russia to the peasants, who occupy themselves with the cultivation of their own ground. Since then the condition of Russia seems to have been growing worse and worse. The amount of territory given up to the serfs by the emancipation act of 1861 was about one-half of the arable land of the whole empire, so that the experiment of cutting up the large properties of a country and the formation of a landed peasantry has been tried there for more than a quarter of a century. No doubt Alexander I. meant well toward his subjects, but at present Russia seems to be in the worst possible condition.

United States District Attorney Clay pole, of Indianapolis, says the New York Herald, who happens to be in Washington, has nothing to do with the case, but he remarks that Dudley is in a corner. If he swears that he did not write the blocks-of-five letter he will be indicted at Indianapolis for perjury, and if he admits that he did write it he will be in danger of indictment for bribery.

Senator Quay intimates that prohibition will be defeated, ditto Gov. Beaver. Thus do the Republican leaders put a damper on their battling in order to get the future good will of the liquor interest. They passed the amendment to get favor with the temperance folks and will now wink at its defeat to win the liquor trade.